

**COMMISSIVE ILLOCUTIONARY ACT OF UTTERANCES IN
TRANSFORMERS: DARK OF THE MOON MOVIE**



Submitted as Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for Getting Bachelor Degree of
Education in English Department

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2018

APPROVAL

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PUBLICATION ARTICLE

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NIK. 477

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COMMISSIVE ILLOCUTIONARY ACT OF UTTERANCES IN *TRANSFORMERS: DARK OF THE MOON* MOVIE

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to identifying the illocutionary act of commissive which are implied in main character's utterances in the *Transformers: Dark of the Moon* movie. The object of this research is the illocutionary acts of commissive found in the main character's utterance in *Transformers: Dark of the Moon* movie. This research type is qualitative research with used descriptive method as technique of analysis. In terms of data collection, the researcher uses documentation techniques and classification methods to analyze the data obtained. The data in this research is the form of speech uttered by the main character that contains the illocutionary act of commissive. The results of this research is, there five types of commissive illocutionary acts found in the speech of the main character in the movie script, they are promise, refusal, pledge, threat, and offer. The largest number of commissive illocutionary acts found in main character's utterances is 15 data. In promise the researcher found 2 data, then in refusal 7 data, pledge 3 data, threatening 1 data and in offering the researcher only found 1 data. Thus, it can be seen that the type of commissive illocutionary act that most often appear in the utterances or dialogue of the main character is refusal.

Keywords: illocutionary act, type of illocutionary act, commissive illocutionary

ABSTRAK

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi jenis tindak ilokusi *commissive* yang ada dalam dialog atau ucapan tokoh utama dalam film *Transformers: Dark of the Moon*. Objek dari penelitian ini adalah tindak ilokusi *commissive* yang ditemukan pada tuturan pemeran utama dalam film *Transformers: Dark of the Moon*. Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif dengan teknik analisis menggunakan metode deskriptif. Dalam hal pengumpulan data, penulis menggunakan teknik dokumentasi dan metode klasifikasi untuk menganalisis data yang diperoleh. Data dalam penelitian ini adalah bentuk ujaran yang diucapkan oleh tokoh utama yang mengandung tindak ilokusi dari *commissive*. Hasil dari penelitian ini, ada lima jenis tindak ilokusi *commissive* yang ditemukan pada ujaran tokoh utama dalam dialog film, yaitu promise, refusal, pledge, threat, dan offer. Jumlah tindak ilokusi *commissive* yang ditemukan pada tuturan pemeran utama adalah 15 data. Di tindak ilokusi promise, penulis menemukan 2 data, kemudian refusal 7 data, pledge 3 data, threatening 1 data dan di offering penulis hanya menemukan 1 data. Dengan begitu, dapat diketahui bahwa jenis tindak ilokusi *commissive* yang paling sering muncul dalam tuturan atau dialog tokoh utama ialah refusal.

Kata kunci: tindak ilokusi, jenis tindak ilokusi, commissive

1. INTRODUCTION

In life, humans are actually always interact each other in the society. The interaction in society is a need, because actually people cannot live alone without any help from the other. In other word, communication is important thing for human. In everyday life, communication occurs in every aspect, such as politics, economy, culture and social. Communication also occurs in some media, especially in electronic media, such as movie. Movie becomes the most influential media than any other media.

In this research, the writer chooses *Transformers: Dark of The Moon* movie to be analyzed which the main character is Samuel James Witwicky or usually called Sam in the movie. *Transformers: Dark of the Moon* is a 2011 American science fiction action film directed by Michael Bay and based on the *Transformers* toy line. Illocutionary acts become main material to analyze the main character, Samuel James Witwicky in the *Transformers: Dark of The Moon* movie. Then, because the illocutionary acts is becomes the center or the base to understand speech act entirely. Speech act itself is one of the important studies in pragmatics.

Pragmatics is a subfield of linguistics and semiotics that studies the ways in which context contributes to meaning. Pragmatics deals with *utterances*, by which we will mean specific events, the intentional acts of speakers at times and places, typically involving language. Logic and semantics traditionally deal with properties of *types* of expressions, and not with properties that differ from token to token, or use to use, or, as we shall say, from utterance to utterance, and vary with the particular properties that differentiate them. Pragmatics is sometimes characterized as dealing with the effects of *context*. This is equivalent to say it deals with utterances, if one collectively refers to all the facts that can vary from utterance to utterance as ‘context.’ One must be careful, however, for the term is often used with more limited meanings.

In study of pragmatics, speech act is the most interesting study and relevant in language eaching and learning. Spech act is the action that speaker accomplishes when using language in context (Fromkin 2003: 595). During the

middle of twentieth century, speech act was developed. Austin (1962) said that speech act is the actions that performed in saying. There are three different levels that can be analysed when the action performed and the utterance is produced according to speech act theory. First, locutionary act, it is roughly equivalent to uttering a certain sentence with a certain sense and reference. Second, illocutionary act such as warning, undertaking, informing, ordering, etc. Third, perlocutionary act, achieve by saying something, such as persuading, deterring, convincing, surprising, etc.

Illocutionary act is central concept of a speech act (John R. Searle, 1969). There are some examples of acts that could be called as illocutionary act, like promising, ordering someone, informing, etc. Then, Commissive is kinds of speech acts that use by the speakers to commits themselves to some future course action. They express the speaker's intention to do something. The writer will give an example of utterance that contains not only Illocutionary act, but also Locutionary act and Perlocutionary act as a main purpose of utterance.

"The floor is wet."

Locutionary substance is (1) group of sound (2) formed four words then formed warning. The illocutionary substance is the speaker performing an illocutionary act of warning/informing the hearer not to step on the floor, and the perlocutionary substance is the hearer may will comply the warn/information and not to step on the floor.

Then, to analyze Illocutionary acts, the writer has chosen data from the main character's utterances in *Transformers: Dark of the Moon* Movie. For example:

Data: 37/TDOTM/CO/PRO

Carly : You matter to me.

Sam : I know you're worried. I know you're worried. But I promise you, I can- I can handle this. (Promising)

That morning Sam and his friends are still in an effort to find more information about the dark side of the moon and the invention of alien robots on the moon. After calling Simmons, the alien expert, he invited him to gather at his

home. Even Bumblebee which is a giant robot also entered into the house. Suddenly, Carly who also lived in the house entered from the front door. Seeing Carly, Bumblebee was shocked and unintentionally his head hit the lights and destroyed it. Even, the roof of the house almost collapsed because of Bumblebee's head. Seeing that, Carly looked unhappy and asked Sam what was going on in her house.

Carly gets angry and leaves the house, Sam trying to chase her to the fore of the house, then, he says that he can handle it. Carly worries about Sam if he continues to meddle in the Autobots' problems. However, Sam still wants to find information with his friends. He promised that he could handle it and he would be fine. What Sam said in the dialogue is a *promise*. He intended to convince Carly of his condition. It is one that is included in the paradigmatic case of *commissive*.

In this research, researcher wants to identifying the illocutionary acts of commissive used by main character in the movie. Then, to analyze the data, the researcher used theory from John. R. Searle about classification of illocutionary act. According to Searle (1976:10-14), there are five types of illocutionary act, representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. The illocutionary act of commissive that the writer found were five types. They are, promise, refuse, pledge, threat, and offer.

To done this research, the researcher used some references, one of them is previous study from Agung Suryo Nugroho (UIN Syarif Hidayatullah, 2011) in his thesis entitled "An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts In *Sherlock Holmes* Movie". The objective of his research is identifying acts that expressed by Sherlock Holmes in his utterances. The data of his research is the utterances of Sherlock Holmes in *Sherlock Holmes* movie. The result of his research shows that In *Sherlock Holmes* utterances, he presents more directive illocutionary acts than other acts. The types of illocutionary acts are dominantly presented in the *Sherlock Holmes* movie spoken by Sherlock Holmes.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This research type is qualitative research with used descriptive method as technique of analysis. The aims of this research is to identifying the illocutionary act of commissive which are implied in main character's utterances in the movie. The object of this research is the illocutionary acts of commissive found in the main character's utterance in *Transformers: Dark of the Moon* movie. In terms of data collection, the researcher uses documentation techniques and classification methods to analyze the data obtained. The data in this research is the form of speech uttered by the main character that contains the commissives illocutionary act. The data are collected by the writer from the *Transformers: Dark of The Moon's* movie script. Then, to analyze the data, the researcher used theory from John. R. Searle (1976:10-14) about classification of illocutionary act.

3. RESEARCH FINDINGS

In this chapter, the writer will presents the findings of the research. That is the illocutionary act of commissive found in Sam's utterances as main character. Commissive are kinds of speech acts that used by the speakers to commits themselves to some future course action. They express the speaker's intention to do something. The writer has found some verbs included in this case, they are *refusal, promising, pledge, threatening, and offering*.

3.1 Refusal

This verb used by the speakers to indicate or show that they is not willing to do something.

Data: 9/TDOTM/CO/REF

Judy : Sam, I think for an interview you should wear real pants.

Sam : I think for life you should wear real pants. (*Refusal*)

When it was still in the morning in D.C., Sam was getting ready to go for a job interview. When he came out of the house to get to his garage, suddenly in front of the house there was his father and mother. Sam was surprised, because her parents said they were just coming for

another week. After expressing a sense of miss to his parents, Sam went to the garage and wanted to get the car out.

When opening the garage door, Sam's mother noticed the clothes which her son was wearing. She felt that Sam's clothes were not suitable for interviews, especially her pants. Sam's mother says Sam should use formal pants for interviews instead of jeans. However, Sam rejected what his mother's had suggested and said, "I think for life you should wear real pants". Sam's dialogue above is a *refusal*. Sam meant that he wanted to keep the jeans on for an interview, because he thought it was appropriate. Refusal included in the paradigmatic case of *commissive*.

3.2 Promising

The speakers usually use this verb to assure the listeners that they will definitely do, arrange, or give something.

Data: 37/TDOTM/CO/PRO

Carly : You matter to me.

Sam : I know you're worried. I know you're worried. But I promise you, I can- I can handle this. (*Promising*)

That morning Sam and his friends are still in an effort to find more information about the dark side of the moon and the invention of alien robots on the moon. After calling Simmons, the alien expert, he invited him to gather at his home. Even Bumblebee which is a giant robot also entered into the house. Suddenly, Carly who also lived in the house entered from the front door. Seeing Carly, Bumblebee was shocked and unintentionally his head hit the lights and destroyed it. Even, the roof of the house almost collapsed because of Bumblebee's head. Seeing that, Carly looked unhappy and asked Sam what was going on in her house.

Carly gets angry and leaves the house, Sam trying to chase her to the fore of the house, then, he says that he can handle it. Carly

worries about Sam if he continues to meddle in the Autobots' problems. However, Sam still wants to find information with his friends. He promised that he could handle it and he would be fine. What Sam said in the dialogue is a *promise*. He intended to convince Carly of his condition. It is one that is included in the paradigmatic case of *commissive*.

3.3 Pledge

This verb used by the addressee to commit someone or the addressee by a solemn promise.

Data: 17/TDOTM/CO/PLE

Wang : Whoa! Knock first! Can't you see I'm busy? Who are you?
Who are you?

Sam : You straddled me in the stall. That's happened to me once in this life. I wouldn't forget it. (*Pledge*)

When Sam was working in the office that afternoon, he was met by someone who was behaving strangely. Apparently, the person is an office director named Wang. Wang forced Sam to walk to the toilet. Sam thought he would be hurt by Wang. But apparently, Wang gave him some papers. It contains information about the dark side of the moon.

Sam was curious and wanted to know more about it. He went straight to Wang's room, without knocking on the door, Sam went straight into the room. Wang was shocked and back to being weird, he seemed to forget Sam and what had happened to them before. Then, Sam recounted what had happened to them in the toilet earlier.

According to Sam's utterance in the dialogue above, he said that he would never forget what Wang had done to him in the office toilet. So, Sam will remember it back in the future when he should to remember it. That's clear that Sam's utterance above is a *pledge*, it is included in *commissive illocutionary*.

3.4 Threatening

The speakers use this verb to state one's intention to take hostile action against the listeners in retribution for something done or not done.

Data: 72/TDOTM/CO/THR

Sam : Where is she? Where is she?! (*Threat*)

Dylan : You've got some balls.

From the dialogue, it happened at Dylan's apartment. Dylan is a businessman, he is the boss of Sam's girlfriend, Carly. Dylan works with Decepticons, he does that in order to get protection. Sam sneaks into Dylan's apartment to save his girlfriend who was kidnapped by Dylan. When Dylan was in the kitchen to get a drink, suddenly Sam appeared from behind the desk.

While pointing a gun, Sam shouted, "where is she? where is she?!". It is clear that the utterance above is a *threat* which is include in *commissive* illocutionary. It can be seen from the context, that Sam's intention of pointing the gun is to force Dylan to tell where his girlfriend is. From the whole, it can be concluded that the real intention of Sam is to save his girlfriend.

3.5 Offer

This verb used by the speakers to present or proffer something for the listeners to accept or reject as so desired.

Data: 33/TDOTM/CO/OFF

Sam : What if I told you I know a fifty year old alien secret that nobody ever told you? (*Offering*)

Simmons : Do not tempt... my addiction. I have gone through withdrawal, kid. Dutch! Is this line secure?

After talking all night with Bumblebee, Sam decides to contact an alien expert. Sam wants to get more information about the pillars and Sentinel Prime, the alien robot NASA discovered on the moon. The man was named Simmons, one of the former agents in sector

seven who dealt with alien-related cases. The next morning, Sam called Simmons. He was having an interview with one of the TV stations at the time. When he finished with the interview, Simmons answered Sam's phone. Sam immediately told Simmons that the Decepticons had returned.

Then, Sam offers to tell him about the invention of the alien robot on the moon to Simmons so Simmons will help him. Sam did that because he knew that Simmons loved everything about aliens. What Sam does is offer, so Sam's utterance in the dialogue above is an *offer*. Sam's intention of offering it was that Simmons would help him to find information about the invention of the alien robot. It belongs to the paradigmatic case of *commissive*.

4. CONCLUSION

The writer is going to take conclusion for this research as follows:

The goal of this research is to identifying the illocutionary act of commissive which are implied in main character's utterances called Sam Witwicky in the *Transformers: Dark of The Moon* movie. Based on the research findings, those are five types of commissive illocutionary acts which are implied in Sam Witwicky's utterances as main character of the movie. They are *Promising*(2), *Refusal*(7), *Pledge*(3), *Threatening*(2), and *Offering*(1). The total amount of the data that the writer found was 15 data. Based on the data that the writer found, the Illocutionary of commissive which is common in Sam's utterances is refusal.

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